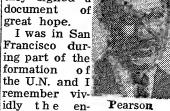
# At 20 U.N.'s Luster Is Tarnished

## By Drew Pearson

Twenty years ago, many of the world's statesmen were in peace-keeping machinery in worried about the increasing San Francisco to sign the charter of the United Nations.

It was a period of great promise, and they signed a document great hope.

Francisco during part of the formation o f the U.N. and I



thusiasm, the feeling that, despite the mistakes following the 1914-18 "war to end war" we would not make the same mistakes after World War II.

The United States this time would not welsh on the United called one of the last stories Nations as it did on the told by Baruch to Elroy Mc-League of Nations. The Senate would not become isola-magnate, about the most imtionist again, never would per-portant advice he had ever mit a little band of willful men to block the will of the majority in setting up the ma-World War II, Baruch said, he chinery of peace.

since then and today the luster of Staff, later to become Secof the U.N. Charter is tar-retary of State and Secretary nished; the earlier hope has of Defense. Marshall said he dimmed.

There has been no time since right away. the launching of the United Nations that it has been so you in about an hour," said took Bernard Baruch's advice. frustrated, its staff members Marshall. have felt so sterile.

The reasons are many and Advice Negative the faults are two-sided. They When he arrived, Marshall chief stumbling block

range from a haggle over told the elder statesman that peace, is, as Baruch put it Southeast Asia to the initial friction between the United Ray of U.N. Sunshine reliance on force in the States and Russia. There had Dominican Republic.

All of these, with the exception of the Dominican crisis. were inherited by the President. But in the eyes of history that makes no difference. If he fails, all the great programs he has launched at home — education, antipover- fore whether it was not better ty, improved labor relationscome crashing to the ground. United States had the advan-

## Scenery Unchanged

After Bernard Baruch died, tive. I went out in Lafayette Park and sat on a bench where he used to sit, looking at the White House.

Sitting on the bench I re-Caw, the New York-Seattle TV given to any President.

Shortly after the end of got a telephone call from Gen. Twenty years have passed George Marshall, then Chief would like to talk to Baruch

"I'll come down and see

been shooting between American and Russian troops in Germany and trouble over the States might not have to fight Russia eventually and thereto do so now. At that time the tage of the atomic bomb.

Baruch's advice was nega-

"I would be against it for three reasons," he said. "In the first place, the American ally.

"Second, the world is not should attack its ally now.

"Third," concluded Baruch, "it is my opinion that history will line up the United States and Russia on the one side and the Chinese on the other. Our eventual enemy will be the Chinks."

It is obvious from history And the present drift of history has shown that the chief problem facing Lyndon, the to

money to the bypassing of President Truman had been in his Manhattanese, "the Chinks."

Despite the pessimism that pervades the United Nations on this its 20th anniversary. there are some optimistic access to Berlin. Truman won- phases of its work the public dered whether the United doesn't know much about which offset the pessimism. A modern elder statesman, Paul Hoffman, is the diplomatic architect chiefly responsible for this work. As nead of the U.N. Special Fund he is directing 485 projects in some 130 underdeveloped countries and territories, all with money contributed voluntarily U.N. members.

They range from developpeople are not ready for such ment of fisheries in Argentina a war. They have just finished to irrigation advice for Cama long war, with Russia as an bodia to a national forestry school in Colombia. More than 1600 international ready for such a war. World carry on this work with around opinion would never under-\$150 million to be contributed stand it if the United States each year by U.N. members to help smaller nations help themselves.

Hoffman was picked to head the Marshall Plan by the late Sen. Arthur Vandenberg, the one-time Republican isolationist from Michigan who became one of the great champions of that Truman and Marshall was a wise choice. Today Hoffman is carrying on the same kind of work, not for the United States alone, but for the United Nations.

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